

Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1868.

The Indian Question.

The Senate ratified, a short time before its adjournment, a number of new treaties with the Indians of the Far West, and there is at present comparatively little danger of a general outbreak of any of the dangerous tribes. There are, however, occasional reports of massacres of white men who expose themselves too freely to the tender mercies of "the gentle savages" on the one hand, and of the merciless slaughter of roving bands of Indians who happen to be in the vicinity of American camps or settlements when white men are seeking revenge for a recent Indian outrage. There is as irrepressible a conflict between civilization and barbarism as between freedom and slavery, and in spite of all the treaties that are framed, this hostile feeling is constantly displayed in forms more or less dangerous and destructive. With all the corruption and faithlessness which characterizes many of the treaties with the Indians, they frequently serve at least one useful purpose—they pacify a portion of the tribes with whom they are formed, and holding in check the main body of their warriors, prevent the wholesale destruction of the lives and property of white settlers, which result from the fixed determination of a tribe of any considerable importance to make war after the most approved and merciless Indian fashion. Terrible illustrations of the extent of such depredations are given in the Minnesota massacre of 1863, by the Sioux, and in the slaughter of the settlers along the Platte route in 1864, by the confederated Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux. The best, and, perhaps, the only defense of the existing temporizing Indian policy is, when proper efforts are made to enforce it, it generally affords a sufficient degree of protection against such unrelenting raids as we have referred to, to stimulate and strengthen settlements, and thus to gain time, which proves more fatal to the aborigines after they are brought into contact with the vices of civilization than the most formidable military expeditions organized to attack them. Meanwhile, however, no treaty can change the natural instincts of the Indian nor prevent the murders which are constantly reported. The young warrior is trained from his infancy to regard scalps as the most valuable of earthly possessions, and the ability to slay any member of the human family who does not enjoy the high honor of belonging to his particular tribe, as the greatest of earthly accomplishments. The Thugs of India do not strive more earnestly to elevate murder to the dignity of one of the fine arts than many of the American aborigines. When they go forth upon the war-path in their unending conflicts with each other, a failure to accomplish the particular object of their expedition is an amply sufficient reason, in their judgment, for killing any straggling white man whom they may happen to encounter. Scalps being the objects aimed at, it matters comparatively little, according to Indian logic, from whose heads these desirable trophies are obtained. Adventurous pioneers having often suffered the loss of friends or companions by Indian barbarity, become in turn scarcely less scrupulous than the red men, and when opportunity offers they do not hesitate to wreak terrible revenge upon a hated race; sometimes committing outrages as merciless and unjustifiable as those which disgrace the annals of the aborigines. These outrages provoke in turn retaliation, and there can be, at best, under the present system, only a series of temporary truces while Indians, who live near white settlements or lines of travel, are numerous and vigorous enough to become formidable enemies. As it is utterly impossible that civilization shall succumb to barbarism, the conflict, which, in some form, is constantly continued, inevitably results in the rapid destruction of the Indians. They gain a temporary respite, occasionally, by being removed to a distant reservation, but as it, in turn, is speedily approached by the advancing tide of civilization, old difficulties are renewed, and it becomes more and more apparent that the Indian must either adopt the habits of the white race and gain increased power to resist the blandishments of vice, or speedily become extinct. Efforts to elevate and enlighten them have not been wanting, nor have they been entirely fruitless; but one of the greatest obstacles which zealous missionaries have had to encounter is their fatal fondness for ardent spirits, and their innate proclivity to imitate the vices of the worst white men with whom they are brought into contact.

CONSERVATIVE men of all parties will remember that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, Horatio Seymour, is a partisan in the strictest sense of the word, and of the most ultra type. He is not only a favorite Democratic campaign orator, but he was the President of their last two National Conventions, and chosen to act as such on account of his thorough knowledge of, and complete identification with, the men who composed these partisan assemblages. If by any possibility he should be elected President, he would naturally administer the highest office in the world in the immediate interest of the organization to which he is devotedly attached, for he is one of the last men in the United States who would falter in his partisan fidelity. He

would infinitely prefer surrendering "to party what was meant for mankind," to advancing the interests of the nation by supporting a measure that was not approved by the Democratic politicians.

The True Motives of the Democracy.

MANY people, and among them must be reckoned the members of the New York Convention, have been agitating a question which all thinking men must deem to be prejudicial to the public credit. We refer to the ultimate payment of the public debt. This discussion might have been tolerated on the grounds of necessity if any such necessity existed which would call for its settlement at the present time. But when it is seen that as well as being injurious, it is also perfectly unnecessary to have a word said on it, the antipatriotic conduct of the Democracy appears in full colors. It required not only a heedless but also a vicious man to provoke any such agitation as that which now depresses our country. The issue which has been forced on the nation by the semi-Rebel and wholly repudiating Democracy is whether or not the Five-twenty bonds issued by the United States shall be paid in greenbacks or in gold? We have said that the discussion is unnecessary. These bonds do not fall due for twenty years if the Government sees fit to let them stand. In all human probability such will be its course. There is reason, and good reason to believe that not only will the debt be not paid off before maturity, but that at the time when it is due it will be taken up by a new loan. There is no need for its payment until an indefinite time has elapsed, and then only to have it satisfied by such gradual installments as will not cripple or in fact injure the national resources. It being, then, probable that 1888 will be here before the practical settlement of the gold or greenback issue is to be expected, why then agitate it now? We cannot tell what a day will bring forth, much less what a quarter of a century. But it requires no prophetic vision to foresee that before that day comes a return to specie payment will have been secured. The natural tendency of trade is towards a gold basis. Before that time the equilibrium will have been restored; the balance will have adjusted itself. What, then, does it matter whether the debt be paid in gold or greenbacks? They will be one and the same thing. They will be equal in every particular—the one interchangeable with the other and receivable at par. Why then injure the national credit by any such discussion as that which is now being forced on the nation by the Democracy? The answer is, we regret to say, too plain. The leaders of the Democratic party are demagogues of the worst order. They care nothing for the national good. They seek but for place and power. They had a faction of the government of the land grumbling over the possession of wealth by others more fortunate than themselves. They concur in sentiment in favor of semi-repudiation solely to catch the popular tide of discontent. They sacrifice the nation without a moment's hesitation, to gain a few votes. In this they are at least consistent. Throughout the whole war such has been their course. They have been ever willing to lay all claims of country at the feet of party. They did so in the darkest days of the war. They do so now, when we are recovering from the effects of a Democratic Rebellion. It is but another of the reasonable steps which they have been pursuing, and the people who have watched them with loyalty in the past, and who view them with suspicion still, will teach them the truth of the motto, "Whoever sacrifices principles to policy, deserves to fall in both policy and principle."

The Importance of Life Insurance has increased so rapidly that recently a prominent public speaker, in discussing financial questions, said that, while as a rule the citizens of the western States invested their surplus earnings in land, the practice was becoming very general among citizens of the Atlantic States to invest their surplus earnings in life insurance policies. A new impetus will be given to this favorite form of investment by the National Life Insurance Company, for it is evidently destined to inspire great confidence not only by the fact that it is a national institution, chartered by Congress, and by the attractive new features it presents in its income-producing and return-premium policies, but by the large amount of its cash capital, and the high character of the men entrusted with its management. Their known integrity and extensive financial experience afford a sure guarantee not only of the safety of the funds entrusted to their care, but of the prosperity of the company and the faithful redemption of every promise it makes to the public.

Fernando Wood withdraws from Mozart Hall.

Happy Mozart! In his letter of withdrawal Fernando says—"I hereby resign my position as a member of the Mozart Hall General Committee. I have for some time contemplated this withdrawal, feeling that personal as well as public considerations rendered it necessary. If I continued a member of the organization, circumstances would compel me to take an active part in its proceedings, and this would impose upon me duties and responsibilities which I am no longer willing to assume. After a protracted and exciting political career, I desire retirement. I am content with the past, and with my public record, and am now quite willing to leave to others whatever of honor there may be in official station." But Fernando is not one of the disaffected. He says further—"In taking this course, do not misunderstand me. I do not withdraw from support of the Democratic party and its candidates. Horatio Seymour is one of the foremost minds of the nation, and a man who at no time has faltered in a bold and constant support of the doctrines of the party as practiced by Jefferson and Jackson. Well may it be said of him, as among the statesmen of the land, 'He is the noblest Roman of them all,' whose eulogium is not darkened by the least deviation from correct principles, even when our party's prospects were darkest, and the premium for desertion from its ranks was highest. He has always upheld the flag and been foremost in the fight." Equally strong and un-

affected is his admiration for the tall end of the ticket—"As to General Blair, he is equally a man of true Democratic heart—whose principles are convictions—whose patriotism is beyond assault, and whose bold enunciation has the ring of the genuine metal. With two such leaders as Seymour and Blair there can be no such word as fail." In short, Fernando is over-confident of success. He says—"They (the candidates) are worthy of the cause and the cause is worthy of them. Both will triumph in the November, and the country once again be freed from the rule of an infamous Congress and its revolutionary designs." With such a prospect before the Democracy, Fernando is willing to sink out of sight, for the sake of harmony. In considering his epistle he says—"Being deeply imbued with the conviction that upon the success of the President's election this fall depends the continuance of the Union and the future existence of a republican form of government on this continent, I cannot permit my name, however humble, to be made the means of sowing dissension or marred the solidity of our action in the great battle to come on, by which we hope to save the life of the nation."

Russian Finances—From St. Petersburg.

We learn that all the Russian journals have been occupied for some time with the budget for 1868, which had been published. We extract some figures from the exhibit:—The expenditure is augmented this year by 40,000,000 rubles (seventy-five cents each). The progress has been constant since 1863. At that date the total of the expenses was 245,000,000 rubles, for 1864, 400,000,000; for 1865, 380,000,000; for 1866, 401,000,000; for 1867, 440,000,000; and now 480,000,000. The Minister of Finance points out that there will be this year, according to his estimate, an increase in the revenue of 25,000,000 rubles over last year. This, however, is only a hope; besides the fact must be stated that the rise is principally furnished by the budget for the kingdom of Poland, which is for the first time merged into that of the empire. The rest is expected from the progress—so often deplored by the Russian journals—in the consumption of brandy. The cost of collection amounts to 15 1/2 per cent. on the ordinary income. The augmentation applies to all the ministries except that of Public Instruction, which even undergoes a slight diminution. The largest increase is in the War Department, which, from 120,000,000 rubles in 1863, has risen to 131,000,000. The public debt has for some years been increasing in the same way. In 1863 its service required 57,500,000; this year it is 75,500,000. Together, the war, the navy, and the debt absorb more than 65 per cent. of the whole budget. The deficit on the ordinary expenditure alone is calculated for this year at 12,500,000, which will be covered by the balance of the Anglo-Dutch loan of 1866.

OBITUARY.

Charles Buckwalter.

Charles Buckwalter, Esq., died at 7 o'clock this morning, at the residence of his father, No. 634 North Seventh street, of typhoid fever, preceded by serious rheumatic symptoms. Mr. Buckwalter was a native of Philadelphia, and was about twenty-nine years of age at the time of his death. For a thorough education he was mainly indebted to the Central High School, which institution he entered about the year 1832, and while there a student commanded a prominent position, being early noted for his excellence of memory and readiness of speech in debate. For the past two or three years he has been the President of the Alumni Association of the institution. Soon after graduating, Mr. Buckwalter entered the office of George W. Biddle, Esq., as a student at law, at the same time becoming an attendant upon the courses of law lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. On being admitted to the bar, the deceased at once made his way into a good practice, and gave promise of becoming one of the brightest ornaments of the profession in this city. Mr. Buckwalter early entered into political life, and soon attained a secure position as a leader of the Democratic party in the Third Congressional District of this State. In 1864 and again in 1866, he received the Democratic nomination for Congress, being defeated on both occasions by Hon. Leonard Myers. At the last nominating Convention of his party, Mr. Buckwalter did not aspire to a repetition of these fruitless honors. He was an earnest and faithful servant of the party of his choice, a genial and kind-hearted gentleman, and a young man whose future was one of great promise. He was unmarried, but the large circle of personal friends, as well as those who knew him only as a man of public prominence, will feel his loss with keenness.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This popular place of amusement will be reopened this evening with the grand performance of the Grand Opera, "The Troupe of the French Ballet Troupe, with Alexander, of the French Ballet Troupe, will appear in the leading dances. A grand Amazonian march by thirty young ladies will be introduced. The Grand Opera, "Crystal Cascade, and Triple Transformation Scene produce a grand scenic effect. The management promise to surpass all former efforts at display. The box sheet is now open and seats should be secured early. The opening performance this evening at 8 o'clock. The orchestra of the theatre with marked ability during a period of twenty-five years, will resume his old place, and will doubtless receive a hearty welcome.

Fox's American Theatre.—Mr. Fox is constantly adding new pieces.

Brooklyn, of the French Ballet Troupe, will make her first appearance here to-night. Professor O'Reardon will perform on his new invention, "The Tumbler's Trick." Messrs. Harrison, Devere, and Carleton still remain with the Troupe.

SEA-STORY THEATRICALS.—Mr. Robert Craig, of the Arch, will appear at Columbia House, Cape Island, on Wednesday evening, in his wonderful imitations of songs and life-like portraits of Mr. Charles Dickens, in which he will read "The Trial Scene," from "Pickwick." On Saturday evening he will give a similar entertainment at Congress Hall, Atlantic City.

An Untimely Warning.

The following editorial article appears in the Charleston Mercury of a recent date:—"HARM DONE.

"Private advices from our most strenuous friends at the North, request that we should protest against the important impressions that have escaped some Southern speakers, since the adjournment of the National Democratic Convention. It is represented to us that great injury is accruing to the cause for such immoderate and unimportant impressions. We are desirous of pushing on the good work of success, and no one would voluntarily impede its course who was aware of the fact. What no man in the South should be, and no true man is, ashamed of our great lost cause; and whilst when we speak of the past, we should speak like true men, it is questionable whether, at this time, anything is to be gained by too much reference to things that jar on people's nerves. What we want just now is to win. Let us keep our powder for that purpose. Too much is at stake to waste it now in false rejoicing. Let us remember the lessons of the past. In the meantime, friends, let us, without abating one sentiment that is true, be cool and steady, and give the enemy no advantage. We have a strong foe to encounter. We can't afford to give him all the advantage of position. Let us

guard our flanks, make secure our lines, and when the time comes next November let us down on him like an avalanche, and double him up like a grubworm, and then scatter him to the winds. We have the power. Do not let us unnecessarily fritter it away in unavailing skirmishing and heedless, thoughtless, scattered assaults. Let us work and speak to wit. It is almost too late for Wade Hampton, Blair, Vance, Wise, and the rest, have also spoken."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER—TO PREVENT SUNBURN, FRICKS, AND THE ACID WHILE AND BEAUTIFUL USE WRIGHT'S ALCOHOLIC OILY-CHEMICAL TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GELATINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. M. & G. WRIGHT, No. 44 CHESNUT STREET.

SURF HOUSE, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1, 1868.

At a meeting of the guests adjourning at the "Surf House," to take the session of this persons in reference to the sea casualties that have recently occurred, resulting in the death of some five strangers, on the motion of Henry Cohen, Esq., of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. H. A. Boardman was called to the chair, and John W. Hays, Jr., of Baltimore, was appointed Secretary. The Chair announced, in very feeling terms, the object of the meeting, Mr. Graff acting as Secretary. Mr. John Henry Keene, Jr., rose and moved the adoption of the following resolutions, which he prefaced with remarks alluded to the melancholy occasion, as expressive of the sense of the meeting respecting the repeated casualties at this place. I tender our sincere sympathy to the several families that have been bereaved by these and accidents, and hereby commend them to the gracious care of our Father in Heaven. We make this appeal to the benevolent and charitable feelings which have led to provide any provision for the several thousand persons who are exposed to the perils of bathing in this city. We respectfully call upon the Municipal authorities of this city to use measures for the establishment of an institution for the purpose of providing a safe and comfortable bathing beach, and to combine with that such further precautionary arrangements as may be suggested by the experience of other places of resort on the sea coast. Without presuming to dictate as to details, it appears to us every way equitable that the Railroad Company, among whose throngs of daily excursionists the greater part of the lamentable accidents have occurred, liberally contribute to the support of the proposed life-boat system, and that the fund should be supplemented by a small charge upon the proprietors and guests of the numerous hotels and boarding-houses—a charge which we feel assured would be paid with the utmost cordiality. We make this appeal to the Municipal authorities, first, in the interest of common humanity; and secondly, in the interest of a bathing beach, the reputation of which as a bathing-place cannot but suffer seriously should the beach remain in its present condition. Upon motion of B. H. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, seconded by Henry Cohen, Esq., of Philadelphia, it was resolved that the Secretary be instructed to have the resolutions printed in the Philadelphia and Baltimore papers, and that a copy of them be sent to the Municipal authorities of Atlantic City, the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, and the affiliated relations of the unfortunate deceased. Upon motion of Henry Cohen, Esq., seconded by Charles H. Graff, Esq., the meeting adjourned. JOHN HENRY KEENE, Secretary. H. A. BOARDMAN, Chairman.

NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia, August 2, 1868.

An all-wise Providence has removed from our midst a noble and brave man, and Vice-President JOSEPH T. VANKIRK. His death was sudden and under most painful circumstances. He was a devoted and faithful member of this club, and his loss as a business man, a public-spirited citizen, and a father of a family, is a severe affliction, which will be mourned by all.

THE CELEBRATED "PULLMAN PALACE SLIPPING CAR" are now provided with an improved and better fitted springs which gives the most perfect satisfaction, being pronounced superior to those made from the best imported steel.

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Second District of Pennsylvania, comprising the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Congressional Districts of the State of Pennsylvania.

The annual assessments for the above-named districts against persons liable to tax on income, and on the bonds of the Company on the 31st day of August, 1868, for the year ending 30th of April, 1869, having been completed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that said notices have been duly served and are now payable and at his office, No. 229 Dock Street, (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., until and including the 20th day of AUGUST, 1868, for the purpose of receiving the same. All taxes remaining unpaid after said 20th day of August, 1868, will be subject to the penalty and charges imposed by law, which will be rigidly enforced.

No private or special notices will be given. JOHN H. DILSH, Collector.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, June 30, and reopened on THURSDAY, July 7, 1868. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable on the 30th of July, or after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND THE CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

A dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Companies, clear of United States tax, will be payable on and after August 1st, 1868, for the purpose of receiving the same. All taxes remaining unpaid after said 1st day of August, 1868, will be subject to the penalty and charges imposed by law, which will be rigidly enforced.

JOHN H. DILSH, Treasurer.

HOLLOWAY'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER produces a glow and exhilaration and purges the system, but without their intoxicating effect. It does not irritate the stomach like the others, that contain Cayenne pepper, but its effects are diffused through the whole system, equalizing the circulation. It is thus that it cures Chills, Cholera-morbus, Cholera, Dysentery, and all the ailments of the bowels. It is the only pure Essence of Jamaica Ginger in the market and is double the strength of the others. Price 25 cents per bottle. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO. WEN.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and pure hair restorer. It restores the hair to its natural color, and is not only a hair restorer, but a hair beautifier, and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown, and is sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied at Bachelor's Wig Factory, No. 180 1/2 Street, New York. 47467

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE CONFECTIONS, for Tourists and for the Sea-side.

STEPHEN P. WHITMAN, No. 1210 MARKET STREET. 7144P

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC., 1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

Flags, Banners, Transparencies, and Lanterns, Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins, OF BOTH CANDIDATES. Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Agents wanted everywhere. Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail. Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require. CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBEL, No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 6181P

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINANCIAL.—PEALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the summer, is a beautiful and fragrant preparation, and is sold by all Druggists.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 25, the day before the Annual Commencement. For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty, 7144P

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, No. 30 S. SEVENTH ST. JUNE 21, 1868.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, held this day, it was resolved that the price of gas for the year ending August 1, 1868, be advanced to \$2.35 per 100 cubic feet subject to the United States tax of 25 cents per 100, with an additional charge of five per cent. if not paid within five days. This increase in the price of gas owing to the Trustees being compelled to advance the wages of the employees of the Department to such a figure as to amount to the aggregate for one year to \$1,000,000, while the advance in the price of gas based on the private consumption of the year 1867 amounts to \$1,100,000. THOMAS H. BROWN, Engineer. 7144P

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE.—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due APRIL, 1870. The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of \$100 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run. The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. 7144P

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO., BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOR THE States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply to our office. Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

No. 35 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. 6116P

CLOTHING.

MR. BEECHER'S SUMMER SUIT.

One of the New York papers says that Mr. Beecher is enjoying his summer vacation at his place in the country, "WEARING A LEOPARD HAT AND A SERENE COUNTENANCE." This is a very fine rig for the summer; a little too airy perhaps. Cheap too.

The coolest costume we have heard of is that of a gentleman who was found a few days ago "at five o'clock in the morning" on the steps of Independence Square, with nothing at all, whatsoever, upon him in the clothes line. As he couldn't give a good account of himself or his clothes, the police asked him to march along with them. He said he wouldn't. The police were going to grab him by the collar, and make him "move on," but, having no collar on, they failed to collar him. At the latest accounts the man had "moved on." He isn't there any more.

We are doing our best to keep people nicely clothed. Our prices are so low that there is no reason why anybody should, as a general thing, go without having at least something on his back. Come and see how cheap our splendid clothes are!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 6114P

FRANK CRANELLO TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, (PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS), HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS, JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats, ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests, ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IN FULLY GUARANTEED SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS NOTICE. 6181M

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT \$1.25; LINED, \$1.50; 24 Silk Sun Umbrellas, \$1.25, and upwards. At DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH STREET. 712M

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND FIT SQUARE and Upright Pianos, at \$1,500. No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET. 81H

\$15,000, AND \$4,000 TO INVEST UPON MORTGAGE. Apply to A. FITLER, No. 61 N. SIXTH STREET. 7113P

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

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JAY COOKE, Philadelphia, C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, F. RATONFORD STARR, Philadelphia, W. G. MOORHEAD, Philadelphia, GEORGE F. TYLER, Philadelphia, J. HINCKLEY CLARK, Philadelphia, E. A. ROLLINS, Washington, D. C., HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, D. C., W. M. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C., JOHN D. DEWEES, Washington, D. C., EDWARD DODGE, New York, H. C. FARMER, New York.

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Hon. Wm. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C. GEORGE HARDING.

This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the Insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to create the Policy-Holder. Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy. In the latter, the Company agrees to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company. Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

General Agents of the Company.

JAY COOKE & CO., New York, For New York State and Northern New Jersey. E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia, For Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C., For Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia, and West Virginia. J. A. ELLIS & CO., Chicago, Ill., For Illinois and Wisconsin. Hon. SWEPHEN MILLER, St. Paul, 81 1/4P For Minnesota.

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